

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 3, 1806.

### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

JUNE 23, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, on the western shore, that an election will be held, at Gwinn's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen directors of said bank, to serve for twelve months from the said day of election.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

TO-MORROW, the Fourth of July, the *Hamilton Debating Society*, of Annapolis, will meet in the Stadt House, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when an appropriate ORATION will be delivered by one of the members.

By order of the president,  
Wm. H. A. G. MANN, Sec'y.

### Anniversary of Independence.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANY of INFANTRY will assemble to-morrow morning, on the Stadt House hill, at 10 o'clock, in complete uniform—each member will provide himself with a flint, and have his gun in good serviceable order.

July 3, 1806.

WE are authorized to say, that col. RICHARD HARWOOD, will, if elected, serve as an elector of the senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

From the *Charleston Courier*.

Messrs. Printers,

The accompanying observations being designed for the public, you will oblige the writer by giving them a place in your paper.

### Cure for the Dysentery.

IN one gill of fountain water dissolve as much common table or sea salt, as it will take up or melt, add to it one gill of good vinegar.

Of this mixture, give once in a quarter or half an hour, to grown persons, or to children, such doses as the stomach will bear without puking. If a considerable portion of the essence of peppermint be added, it will be a valuable improvement of the medicine.

The sick person may drink freely of Port, Madeira, or any good wine, or if these cannot be procured, he may drink French brandy, or common spirits, moderately diluted with water and sweetened with sugar.

To a refined ear the Muriate of Soda might have sounded more agreeably than common table or sea salt. The dysentery, however, is not seated in the ear; and as this malady, so often fatal, may reach the humble cottager, it is hoped that its simple garb will not preclude him from a knowledge of the remedy.

The symptoms which prevailed in those cases where the writer of this sketch applied the above described remedy, are at first, a sensation in the stomach almost like that of hunger, followed quickly by lancinating, or cutting like pains through the whole ductus alimentalis, or alimentary canal, these followed by frequent evacuations streaked with blood; a tenesmus; a pain, symptomatic, in the head and loins; a loss of appetite, fever and general lassitude or loss of strength. He has known the symptoms come on exactly in this order; but in every case, which he considered a real dysentery, the above treatment has succeeded.

It has been said that Mr. Perkins, the vender of the metallic tractors, recommended salt and vinegar in the dysentery. The writer of this sketch disclaims originality.

In Woodbury, Connecticut, where the dysentery became epidemic, it baffled other modes of treatment, and salt and vinegar became a common and efficacious remedy. Being referred to in diarrhoeas, probably not of a dysenteric nature, it appeared to be a means of no utility; and from its circumstances partly, and partly from the ostentation, at least, of pretenders to science, the vulgar remedy of salt and vinegar seems to have become unfashionable, or otherwise never to have acquired general notice.

When the writer of this sketch had nearly completed his medical education, he became sick of a dysentery. The symptoms had risen to a considerable height before he had recourse to medicine. He was advised to the use of opium. He neglected it, recollecting what is above related of the use of salt and vinegar in Woodbury, which was about eight years previous; he had recourse to it. In twelve hours he was free from any symptoms of the complaint, except the consequent debility.

A young gentleman of respectable talents, considerably advanced in his medical education, described the earliest supervening symptoms of a dysentery. They were as violent in degree as is usual in that stage of the disease, and clearly marked. It was moreover when the complaint prevailed. He was advised to the use of salt and vinegar. His preceptors, to whom I was on a visit, laughed at the idea. He used it. Some hours after he was rallied on the subject, he said, "I have arrested my complaint." The principal characteristic symptom did not appear and the others subsided.

On a visit to another kinsman, his infant child, for a dysentery, had been under medical treatment for a week or ten days. A council, to the best of my recollection, had been called, and the physicians, for more than one had attended it, seemed to despair of its life. By the use of salt and vinegar it soon seemed evidently to be better. The remedy was continued. Soon the child seemed to be much distressed, and cried as if in great pain. The abdomen was swelled and seemed to be spasmodic. In this situation, the salt and vinegar, without having apprehended any hurtful effect from it, was discontinued. The child became quiet and rested well through the night—the next day to ensure the health of the child the remedy was again advised and exhibited. The same round of symptoms, the benefit excepted, supervened; and again the pain seemed to subside, and the child became quiet on omitting the exhibition. The gas, eliminated by consequence of chemical affinities, by its abundance for peculiar properties seemed to induce distention, spasm and pain. No doubt this remedy may be exhibited to a nocent extent in so tender a subject. After a subsidence of these distressing symptoms the child appeared to be free from complaint, the debility excepted. The efficacy of the remedy has been proved in Carolina.

In real dysentery, immediately consequent to the exhibition of this remedy, the languor of the countenance subsides; the eye becomes enlightened; the speech is more articulate and prompt; the voice is stronger; the patient, before he is apprised of it, becomes cheerful; and if not too far reduced, forgets himself and walks across the room. The subsidence out-travels the apprehensions of the splenic, and on inquiry he looks round for his complaint as for a thing that is evidently lost.

Having rendered this service in the manner which seems to me most likely to be useful to my fellow-citizens—to the poor and distressed, I would now fain retire. But what are these remarks.—Who at the dreadful tribunal of the public opinion, shall be responsible for their consequences, or rescue them from the deserved neglect of anonymous imposition. The public's humble servant,

CALEB ABERNETHY.

### COMMUNICATION.

Dr. Abernethy's publication, in yesterday's Courier, is deserving of attention, the Dysentery is a fever and distressing complaint in warm climates; it is of frequent occurrence and oftentimes fatal particularly among children. In the West-Indies, the use of acids in this disease, has long been known. Upon the plantations in Jamaica, a physician is seldom employed for this complaint; the usual application of lime juice, and sea salt, diluted with a little water, is sure to relieve the patient.—This complaint is particularly prevalent and fatal among new negroes, and it therefore will become an object of high importance, to give this remedy a trial among these people. The West-India prescription is as follows, viz. To a table spoonful of common table salt, dissolved in a pint of warm water, add four wine glasses full of lime juice—of which, a wine glass full is to be given to the patient every two hours, until relieved.

Ibid.

### From the North-Carolina Minerva.

The venerable statesman & patriot George Wythe, chancellor of Virginia, who died at Richmond, on the 8th instant, is supposed to have been poisoned by a young man his nephew, who resided with him. The circumstances of this horrid transaction are thus related to us by a gentleman lately from Richmond: The young man had forged his uncle's name in drawing checks on the bank—to prevent detection, and at the same time secure a considerable sum bequeathed to him in the judge's will, he administered the fatal dose by mixing it with the coffee prepared for breakfast; not only the judge, but several of his domestics drank of the coffee, and are dead or at the point of death. Judge Wythe fortunately survived long enough to discover the fraud of his nephew, and disappoint him in his hopes of a legacy.

### From the Richmond Enquirer of June 24.

George W. Swinney was yesterday called before the examining court of this city, on the charge of poisoning his great uncle, the venerable George Wythe, and a servant boy. He was unanimously remanded to jail for further trial before the district court to be held in September next.

Mr. Ezekiel Powers, of Croydon, (N. H.) during the last season made upwards of fifteen hundred pounds of Maple Sugar. His two sons gathered sap sufficient for seven hundred and thirty pounds, and made it into sugar, in eight days and a half.

A large quarry of Marble Stone, of different colours, has lately been discovered on the plantation of Mr. John Henkel, near Harper's ferry. It is equal to the marble of Italy, or that of any other country.

[Alexandria paper.]

The Journal du Soir, a Paris paper of the 30th April, contains the following article in a letter from Rennes:—

"Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the French fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and who had been lately debarked at Morlaix from on board an English flag of truce, killed himself in the night between the 22d and 23d of April. We are entirely ignorant of the cause of this act of desperation. He was found in his chamber, pierced with five wounds made by a

knife in his left side. It is supposed, from the position in which his body lay, that after having stabbed himself he threw himself on his bed leaning upon the handle of his knife that he might thrust it in deeper and thereby accelerate his death."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Detroit, dated June 1, to a gentleman in New-York:

"We have received a letter from capt. Whipple at fort Wayne, stating that a plan was formed by the Indians to take and destroy the ports in my district, viz. Detroit, Fort Wayne, Dearborn at Chicago, and Mackinac.

"The brig Adams arrived yesterday from Mackinac, and brings intelligence that a war is expected in that quarter, and that the garrison was preparing for defence.

"The militia at this place are preparing, but it is a feeble mustering, and not capable of rendering much service.

"I am of opinion that the English nation will take a part, though not openly, with the Indians, as some supplies of provisions and ammunition have lately been issued by the agents of the British government."

TRENTON, June 23.

Caterpillars.—We are sorry to have to state, that this scourge is severely felt in some parts of our state, by the fruit-trees, grain-fields, &c. No moderate we have learnt, has been devised of destroying them, or of obstrucing their ravages, except one that has been adopted by a farmer in Burlington county. The vermin move in armies; and when this gentleman found them approaching his premises, he dug a deep trench directly in their line of march, into which they tumbled, and in which they perished.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Captain Robbins left Lagaira on the 4th of June, and states that at the time of his sailing Miranda was fortifying Aruba. The story (so often reiterated) of the capture of his schooners, is confirmed beyond the shadow of doubt. They were taken without resistance, whilst waiting for their boats, which had been sent to windward of Porto-Cavello for provisions and water, by a Spanish king's brig and schooner. The crews were prisoners at Porto-Cavello, and the king's linguist had gone from Lagaira to examine them. Two persons named Smith were amongst the captured. The British had not given to the expedition Miranda any assistance.

New-York, 25th June, 1806.

Messrs Lang & Turner,

The enterprise of gen. Miranda, in my ship Leander, having excited considerable interest and attention in the public mind, which has for sometime past been deceived by various ridiculous and unfounded rumours, I think it proper to give publicity to the following extract of a letter I have just received from a gentleman of respectability on board the Leander, the correctness of which may be relied on.

Your very humble servant,

SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

Extract of a letter, dated Grenada, 27th May, from a gentleman on board the Leander, to Samuel G. Ogden.

"We left Jacquemel on the 27th of March, arrived at the island of Aruba on the 9th of April where, after taking in sufficient water, we sailed on the 15th of April, and being off the Main on the 27th, near Porto-Cavello, we fell in with a Spanish brig of 20 guns and a schooner of 16; by both of which we were attacked, and had an action of half an hour, but no apparent damage done on either side. However, during the contest, we were so unfortunate as to lose two schooners we had chartered at Jacquemel, on board of which vessels were about 60 men. This circumstance was occasioned by those schooners falling to leeward, and our not being able to separate the brig from the schooner, in which case we certainly should have saved our little convoy.

"However, to remedy this evil, we immediately determined to go to Trinidad, to obtain such information and assistance as the British might be disposed to afford us.

"On our way we fortunately fell in with the British sloop of war Lilly, capt. Campbell, who received us with much cordiality, and informed us that it was his particular instructions to serve us, at the same time advising us to put into Grenada, as the governor of that island had some particular communication to make to gen. Miranda.

"We have already received the governor's assurance of the most prompt operation. We shall probably take up one or two days at most in making the necessary arrangements here, and shall then proceed immediately to Trinidad (in company with the Lilly sloop of war) where we understand the governor of that island will also give us every assistance that is necessary.

"The Jason frigate is now on the coast with a number of volunteers on board; this ship is commanded by capt. Cochrane, son of admiral Cochrane, who we understand from the best authority, has particular instructions to protect and forward our enterprise. I have now the happiness to observe, that this new turn to our operations, has given much satisfaction to all friends on board the Leander, and I sincerely hope my next will inform you that our glorious enterprise is fully accomplished."

\* The Leander's force is 17 nine pounders.